IN HISTORIC BLADENSBURG

· Coxey's Commonwealers Healthfully and Happily Quartered.

MOVE MADE EARLY YESTERDAY

Gen. Coxey and Family Located in the Hotel Once Occupied by Washington and Lafayette-The Camp Splendidly Organized and Equipped-More Orders from Browne.

The citizens of Hyattsville will no longer be terrorized by the immediate presence of the band of commonwealers, as the unwelcome guests yesterday morning transferred nselves and their belongings to the historic old George Washington house in Bia densburg, as was announced exclusively in

When the weary wealers rolled themselves up in their rough blankets Sunday night and closed their eyes for rest they were unaware that a change was to be made the next moraing. But when the rations for breakfast had been served the order was published to prepare to decamp. It was about 7 o'clock when the first wagon load was moved. The rest of the trappings followed in close order, and the men, instead of forming for a regular murch, siited into Bladensburg in little groups. By 2 in the afternoon everything

was transferred and the camp arranged on a more systematic plan than before. The general form is oblong, the front being on the main street of the town. There are three general divisions of the camp. About flity feet back from the road is lenced off and ed the auditorium. On one end the pantermed the auditorium. On one end the pan-orama wagen has been stationed and a plat-form built before it, where Brown and Coxey will audress the people whenever a crowd can be secured. One hundred lest back of this the ground is kept clear and will be desig-nated "Peace square." The hospital, staff, and headquarters tents form the boundary of

are square. In front of the headquarters tent is an an-It was to be head quarters sent is an al-tique apple tree, which spreads its branches over a considerable portion of the ground. In a direct line to the rear of the leader's tents are the commissary, assembly, and quar-termaster's tents, and forming a hollow square around these are the tents of the rank

square around these are the tents of the rank and file of the army.

A spirit of patriotism and respect was shown by Covey and Browne in naming the main lanes of the camp George Washington, Lainyette, and Martha Washington avenues. At the rear of the same the branch of the Potomae river cars, affording a sufficient supply of fresh, clear water. Mr. William Ganord, the proprietor of the hotel here, has pinced it entirely at the disposal of the com-

On the second floor, the largest room in the front of the house, which was occupied by the Father of his Country in revolutionary days, is used by Mr. and Mrs. Coxey and Legal Tender. A smaller room across the hall from this, said to have been the room of Labratte, is reserved for Browne and Jesse Coxey, but they will sleep in their tents the majority of the time,

It is the intention of both Coxey and Browne to maintain the most perfect order at the new camp, and they have posted up a set of rules, which indicates that they are determined that perfect propriety shall be kept. On one side of the large gate leading to the campers are

the rules:

First, No leaving camp without passes.

Second, Doors closed at 11-p, m.

Tabled, Members will be dismissed for violation of the above or for drankenners, for fighting, or to: refusing to obey marshals orders, and for any wasting of food.

For all passes application must be made to Mr. Coxey, chief of staff. Any one caught begging will be expelled from the camp.

There has been considerable effort to inform passers-by that the commonweal is encamped in the hotel grounds. On the portico railing of the hotel a sign is displayed bearing the intelligence that the headquarters of Mr. Coxey are there. All along the tall whitewashed fence are more indications of

Mushington, with a large picture of jus-tice surmounting it. At the left end is a sketch of Mr. Coxey and at the right Browne's profile. Along the top of the boards is the sagn "Camp George Washington of the Com-

Appropriate inscriptions adorn the fence Appropriate inscriptions allors the lence f on end to end, and conspicuously around the lenders. The paintings were all executed by Browns in a very short time, and they are well done. A list of all the entips from Mas-sillon to Biadensburg will be inscribed upon

the fence by Browne. When the Coxeyites had signified their intention of changing camp the people of Bia drasburg did not appear in the tenst incensed at the thought, and the general complexion of the residents of this little burg seems to be of the commissioners of the town was called resterday to take action on their presence, and a vote as to whether an effort should be made to oust them resulted in three meanst removal and two favoring it. The commissioners are Mesers, F. H. Gash, G. Coldmarroth, J. Lepper, P. Goodwin, and

. It Summers, Some of the people say that they do not four the men, but wish they were not in town, fear the men, but wish they were not in town. The doors and windows of nearly all the homes were opened. Assurance his been given the leaders of the Coxey men that in case of additional bands coming there will be plenty

and an arms committee with 5e pienty of accommodation.

A lot of seventy-five acres has been offered by Mr. George W. Stagmeir across the creek from the present camp, on the Washington and Baltimore turnpike. Mr. Doc Garges, the burg, has given them the use of a five-acre lot, and Dr. Alex, B. Lee also gave a six-acre

munity, was arrested by the Bladensburg officials for being drunk. Assoon as Browne heard of the affair he sent a marshal to the lockup to find out whether the report was true. If drunkenness was the cause the man was to be deprived of his badge, but if any-thing else had occurred the Coxey people would stand by him.

A letter almost anarchistic in its purport was received by Mr. Coxey yesterday from Rev. John E. Collins, a pastor of a Methodist church South, of Alabama, saying that aimost the whole state was with him, and in ease of an uprising would respond to a man and assist the commonweal army.

In the atternoon yesterday Col. Stanley, a retired officer of the United States army, at present the governor of Soldiers Home, called upon Mr. Coxey and had a cordial talk with him, and wished him success in his un establing.

That Coxey and Browne intend to enforce the about begging was evidenced yester.

Two men were reported to be going punts of houses in the two towns and a marshal was sent to investigate it. One man and who had been sent out to purchase

sa old the bucket from some one.

Mr. Coxey and Mrs. Coxey, with little Legal
Tender, arrived at the eamp about 4 o'clock
and took up their rooms in the hotel. An excellent picture of Mrs. Coxey and Legal Tender, with its plump little cheeks and chubby

hands, has been taken and put on sale. The pleture takes like a charm, as all except two which are now in possession of Mrs. Coxey have been pold

Late yesterday evening John J. Thayer, the leader of the band, was suffering from a severe attack of dizziness, as a result of an injury received while riding his horse.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 14.-Michael D Fitzgerald, leader of the New England branch of Coxeyites, is languishing in the county prison to-day, together with Lani Halangraff and Joseph Wembloth, of this city, where the trio were sent in default of \$800 bail by Magistrate Kane this morning. The men were arrested last night while holding a meeting at 518 South Third street; The charge against them was "holding an Anarchistic meeting."

HISTORIC BLADENSBURG.

The Coxey Commonwealers Are Now Hap-pily and Healthfully Located. IN THE FIELD, CAMP GROSGE WASHINGTON, IN BLAD ENSIGES, Md., May 14, 1894.

COMMADES: As you know, I surprised you last evening by a change of camp so suddenly, and had no time to explain. The prime cause was owing to the fact that a small clique of selfasserting, "law-abiding" citizens of Hyatts ville had inflamed the good people of little town into intimidating the that little town into intimidating the women and children of the brave Dr. Rogers, who so kindly gave us an ablding place when we were reduced to dire extremity as him when he exclaimed that the "son of man hath nowhere to lay his head. I felt that it was unjust to the lady and ner children to remain the cause for such acts of terrorism when the generous-hearted people of historic Bladensburg were ready to furnish us a camp.

acts of terrorism when the generous-hearted people of historic Bladensburg were ready to furnish us a camp.

And so here we are in the most perfect, healthful camp imagnable, and those "law abiding" citizens, who were so frightened at their shadows last Saturday evening, probably have now crawled into a hole and are trying to pull the hole in with them; in the meantime the taxpayers will have to pay thirty men \$2 for "going on (duty" to watch the moonlight shimmering over the Eastern Branch.

A young lady of Hyattsville this evening sent twenty leaves of bread to camp. She evidently desired to "cast bread upon the troubled waters." You have done splendid to-day, Read the rules of the camp and be true to yourselves in the future, as in the past. Bugle to-morrow at an un, breakfast at \$a, m., tunch at 1 p. m., and supper at \$p, m. Meeting to-morrow evening, at which every member of the commonweal is expected to be present, as something imports ant will be communicated to you.

Carl Browne, Chief Marshal.

Please Listen to This.

DENVER, Colo., May 14.—Gen. Hegwer, commander-in-chief of the Coxey reserve army, an nounces that 25,000 men are ready to move on to Washington from Colorado in one body, and when the other states west of the Mississippi are heard from the day for starting will be set.

FLED TO HIS DEATH.

A Negro Drowned in the Canal While Trying to Escape.

William H. Lee, colored, aged 40, feil into the canal at the foot of Thirty-fifth street northwest, and was drowned, shortly after 9 o'clock last night. He was running away from arrest.

RED-HANDED MURDERER.

George Decker, One of the Greatest Villians of Modern Times, in Court.

YREEA, Cal., May 14.—The grand jury was expected to-day to bring in indictments accusing George Decker, a wealthy rancher, of the murder of his wife, Margaret E. Decker. and her babe twenty-seven years ago, and Rosie Stone, a granddaughter, about 8 years of age.

Besides the murders, he is charged with other foul and unnatural crimes committed at various times during the last thirty years. Several of these murders are susceptible of proof; others are based on suspicion more or cless well founded, though in some cases it amounts to moral certainty. Besides the three named, the list comprises Edward Stone, who was Decker's second wife's son-in-law; Benjamin Decker's son: Caroline Rich Decker, his second wife, a four-year old son of Edward Stone, a hired man in Sacramento valley, name unknown, and a man in Illinois, name Besides the murders, he is charged with name unknown, and a man in Illinois, name in 1867, literally butchering them, burying their bones on the top of a high ridge. Their discovery a short time ago crystallized the be-lief prevalent for some time that he was gulity of many atrocities and led to his ar-

rest.

After his first wife's death he married a After his first wire's death ne married a widow named Goodrich, and lived with her over twenty years, and is believed to have gotten rid of her fluxlly in 1890 by poison. He disposed of one child, who bothered him, in 1886. The murder in Illinois is said to have been committed before he came West and the one in Sacramento valley after his arrival. His victims were killed because they stood in the way of the gratification of his desires or knew of his crimes.

An Editor's Mysterious Death.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., May 14.—F, G. Dean, put

lisher of the Sacaudaga Press, at Northville, N. going to New York. On Sunday morning his hat and coat was found near the dock in Albany, which leads to the belief that he committed suicide or was foully denit with. Papers were found in his coat, including a railroad pass, which identified the property. Nothing has been heard of Dean at Northville since his de-parture.

Thoroughly Demoralized.
Philadelphia, Pa., May 14.—The New England branch of Coxey's commonwealers are thoroughly demoralized. The men held a meet ing just before noon to-day. After they learned that Fitzgerald was held in \$800 ball they de-

Uxoricide and Suicide. SEUK, Iowa, May 14.—Jacob Dygraff, insurance agent, killed his wife and himself to-day Dygraff met her on the street this afternoon and pleaded for a reconciliation. She refused, whereupon he drew a revolver. She started to run, and he fired four shots into her back, killing her instantly. He then placed the revolver to his own head and blew out his brains.

BOSTON, Mass., May 14.-Keeler & Company. sholesale and retail furniture dealers and one of the largest firms of the kind in the city, as-signed to-day to G. W. Moore, president of the First Ward bank of Boston; J. C. Bullard, of the Cambridge National bank, and the book-keepers of the firm. A heavy falling off in bus-iness is the cause of the failure.

Brooklyn's Big Loss.
BROOKLYN, May 14.—The losses by the Tabernacie fire, according to corrected returns, are as follows: Tabernacie building, \$300,000, insured for \$130,000 in the London, Royal, Phomix of Hartford, Phomix of Brooklyn, and other companies; Hotel Regent, \$700,000, insured for \$800,000, of which \$500,000 is on personal property.

Bergen Commits Suicide.

goods store, on Eutaw street, shot himself

BOSTON, Mass., May 14.—A three days' conven-tion of the New England Evangelists Associa-tion will open here to-morrow.

ROME, N. Y., May 14.—The woman found wounded and insensible near the Snake Hill almshouse, Jersey City, this morning is Katie Rupp, who came from Germany about ten years are.

another this evening.

Owego, N. Y. May, 14.—There was a wreck on
the Lehigh Valley railroad near Owego this
afternoon. William Ahara, ten years old, was
killed. Right or ten persons were severely and
several alightly injured. An insecure rail was
the cause of the accident.

HOWARD'S HYPNOTIC THEFT

Remarkable History of a Colony of Cranks Across the River.

MRS. SPECHT WAS ONE OF THEM

How She Was Hypnotized by Howard Into Charging Her Son's Chum with the Theft of the \$5,000-Later Developments in The Times' Exclusive Story of Yesterday.

One of the most sensational and remarkable cases of swindling that has ever been recorded in the annals of police departments was brought to light yesterday. The report was given exclusively through the columns of THE TIMES that a young man giving his name as George F. Howard called at the home of Mr. Joseph Specht, a farmer living near Alexandria, Va, and during his absence induced Mrs. Specht to give him \$5,000, pretending that he was a college associate of he son, and that the money was to meet a certain unexplained emergency.

The report as given in THE TIMES was sub stantially correct, but later developments in the case have brought out deeper complications than were at first dreamed of,

The evidence now points to Dr. Granby S. Howard, late of Montreal, Canada, and probably proves him the perpetrator of a remarkable swindling scheme successfully operated for three years.

Some three years ago Joseph Specht, the proprietor of "The Famous" clothing store at St. Louis, Mo., and twice a millionaire, purchased the valuable property known as Gunston Heil, bordering on the Potomac river, in Fairfax county, about twenty miles below

Fascinated with the healthy climate, the pleasant surroundings, and the productive soil, he laid out money in the improvement of the grounds.

Shortly after he made his home here there

officers Trunnell and Howard had arrested him at Thirty-fourth and M streets a few minutes before for disorderly conduct. While taking him to the patrol box Lee broke away, and gave the officers a chase of several blocks through some alleyways and down Thirty-fifth street.

When Lee reached the canal he ran along the stone wall a few feet and then leaped to the towpath about ten feet below. Missing his footing he fell into the water and disappeared. About seven minutes after the officers got him out and tried to resuscitate him by rolling his body on the bank, but without avail.

The patrol wagon was summoned and the body taken to the Seventh precinct stationhouse. Dr. A. B. Shackle was called in and he pronounced the man dead. His home was at No. 1078 Thirtieth street. He leaves a widow and children.

doctrines. Mrs. Specht was the author of a

doctrines. Mrs. Specht was the author of a book on the subject, and she at once became the especial patron of Dr. Howard, and placed an unbounded faith in all his plans.

Women of deep religious convictions were estranged into the circle, and sums of money were given to erect a college, but only small buildings were put up where great ones were promised. However, the contributious were bestowed generously, Mrs. Specht giving the greatest and largest.

In the meantime Dr. Howard had brought some notable persons to the place as students.

In the meantime Dr. Howard had brought some notable persons to the place as students. Col. Price, of St. Louis, and his brother, Dr. Needle and Mrs. Allen, of St. Louis, and others were captured by the scheme.

All of the followers placed the greatest confidence in his project, and waited upon him loyally without complaint. Some even believed that he was possessed of power to kill or cure at a word or action.

The self-asserting and fanatical snide kept his weird and fantastical schemes before his people continually, until he succeeded in exerting a hypnotic and almost supernatural influence over them, particularly Mrs. Specht. Mr. Specht was never fully under the main

of Howard's wild ideas, and tried to protect their parents, but to no avail. Their efforts were considered as an interference to her re-

home.

By this mesmeric power Howard has been able to get almost any sum of money from Mrs. Speeht, and if an objection was raised by her husband the influence would at last

operator at hat succeeds in obtaining \$5,000 be cold cash, and in an attempt to cover his crime has probably intimidated the mother to

crime has probably intimidated the mother to accuse a young man purporting to come from the class of their son.

Miss Mary Stewart, of Cleveland, Ohio, who was at one time a guest of her aunt, Mrs. Allen, at Dr. Howard's house, says that she herse; was so much under the hypnotic influence of Howard that she could not support any statement she made away from him when he wished her to deny if.

wished her to deny it.

Valuable corroboration of the story was given last night by Mr. Walter Haistup, of this city, who was at one time the foreman of the Specht estate. He says that it is almost impossible to make an estimate of the amount impossible to make an estimate of the amount of money swindled from the people, as there were several residents of Baltimore and other places who succumbed to the senseless protestations of this duper. It is reported that Mrs, Specht has valuable diamonds which were rescued from a pawn shop, where they had been sold by Howard and the money

had been sold by Howard and the money spent for the cause.

Mrs. Haislup said that Mrs. Specht had often talked to her upon the subject and ap-peared to be sane on what she said, but she was so hypnotized she would sell anything to was so hyphotheed she would see anything to give money to Howard. So great was his in-fluence that she called him her "lord," and said that it was her religious duty to give the property of Gunston Hall to him.

There was considerable excitement at the place yesterday. All of the residents were

place yesterday. All of the residents were apparently awake. A deputy sheriff and two detectives were at Gunston in the morning at daylight watching for Howard. On the way to the city there were two detectives, two sheriffs, and a sergeant of the Metropolitan police on the boat, and eagle eyes were kept on all the landings and wharves along the river.

Last Friday Mr. and Mrs. Specht and their daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Howard came to this city. Mr. Specht had withdrawn his money from the bank at the beginning of the present financial depression, and a reference was made by him to a certain \$5,000 which he had withdrawn, and Mrs. Specht said that she

withdrawn, and Mrs. Specht said that she had received it but could not tell where it

was then.

As nothing has been seen of Howard since As nothing has been seen of Howard since last Friday night, it is presumed that he has gone to Canada with the money, which, together with the recent collections from his occult and esoteric disciples, amounts to about \$20,000 or \$30,000.

"Timed and Caned."

"Timed and Caned."

On Friday evening last Mr. L. C. Hay, the retiring foreman of the job room, Government Printing Office, was made the recipient of a very handsorfie mantel clock and a gold-headed chony cane by the employes of the job room. Mr. James E. Bergin presented the clock in a neat address and Mr. William A. Hartman tendered the cane. Mr. Hay feedingly responded Mr. J. L. Urich, the successor of Mr. Hay, was called upon and responded in a fitting manner. The clock bore the inscription "Presented to L. C. Hay by the employes of the job room, Government Printing Office, May, 1884." The head of the cane was inscribed with the monogram "L. C. H." Later in the evening Mr. Hay was seronaded by the Franklin quartette.

George Brown, colored, aged 29, living at 214 esmond's alley southwest, quarreled with his Dr. Harian Called to Rochester. Rev. Richard D. Harian, of this city, ha

A TREMENDOUS OUTPOURING. Col. Breckinridge Terribly Indicted By s

Citizens' Meeting At Lexington.

Lexington, Ky., May 1i.—The best people of
Lexington and Fayette county, including sereral hundred ladies, turned out to-day to the There were no headlines present, and the meeting from a standpoint of morality was a tro-mendous success. The Opera House was filled

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1894.

and 500 people were turned away.

Prof. J. W. McGarvey, an eminent minister of
the Christian church, was the first speaker, and light. He held that it would be a disgrace t the district, to the state, and to the co return such a man to Congress, and closed his speech by a strong appeal to the young men to

vote against him.

The next speaker was M. J. Durham, who de-nied that Col. Breckinridge was the only man in the district who can represent the district in Congress. The speeches were both well re-ceived and made a great impression. Resolu-tions were adopted denouncing Breckinridge's morals and calling on the good people of the dis-trict to raise up in their might and vote against the silver-tongued persuader. the silver-tongued persuader.
But when Harry C. Clay got up and offered

burn be asked to obtain leave of absence from the Senate and that he come home and from the restrum speak against Breckinridge the audi-ence went wild.

The cheering was deafening, and it was plain to an observer that the Breckinridge boom started here by the silver-tongued himself a lit-tile more than a week ago was badly strained, if not broken.

And Expelled from a Club. CHICAGO, Ill., May 14.—The board of managers of the Union League club voted this afternoon to expet Congressman W. P. C. Breckinridge from the roll of honorary members. The vote was taken without discussion at the meeting, and not a single member of the executive board voted against the motion to expel. In the ab-sence from the city of Fresident Wilson, Judge C. C. Kohlsaat presided.

Norris Peters Company Will Likely Win. The contract for the much-discussed photo-lithographic contract of the Patent Office prob-ably will go to the Norris Peters Company, of ably will go to the Norris Peters Company, of this city. The Quincy investigation grew out of the present contract for the work. Commis-sioner Seymour yesterday forwarded to Secre-tary Smith the report of the board appointed to examine bids, consisting of Assistant Commis-sioner Fisher and Chief Clerk Newton, of the Patent Office, and Appointment Clerk Holcombe, of the department, who recommended the award to the Peters Company. The aggregate bid of firm was \$95,732, of which \$38,239 is for the Official Gazette.

Attorney General Olney Heard From. Attorney General Olney has decided that the settlement made by Secretaries Windom and Foster with the North American Commercial Company was illegal, and therefore the govern company was ilegal, and therefore the government might take steps to make a further collection from the company on account of its Bering sea sealing operations. Secretary Carlisle has made a formal demand on the company for SIE(200), the full amount for last year's catch. This, with the amounts for previous years, aggregates \$250,000. The Attorney General has been asked for advice as to the mode of collecting the money alleged to be due.

Not an Educated Indian

Supervisor of Indian Schools Moss has sent to the Bureau of Indian Affairs a denial of the statement that "Apache Kid," the noted outlaw was an educated Indian, which has been as was an entered interest, which has been argument against educating the red man. While at San Carlos Superintendent Moss in quired about this, and learned that the outlaw was never in school a day. He was a government scoot, and in that position he learned to speak some English. Equal Rights Lengue.

A convention of the National Equal Rights League will be held in the auditorium of the Metropolitan Baptist church, R street northwest, commencing on the 15th inst. and con-tinuing three days. Addresses will be made by Frederick Douglass, John R. Lynch, Jesse Lawson, Gerore W. Bryant, Bishop H. M. Turner, and others.

Drowned in Rock Creek.

Thomas Fletcher, a colored boy aged 6 years, fell into Rock Creek, near Twenty-fourth street, while playing with some companions yesterday afternoon about 130 o'clock. He could not swim, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. The body was recovered and taken to the morgue and afterwards to 2031 L street northwest.

The Government's Roster.

which is known to employ 120,000 persons. These with the 70,000 employes of other department

Judge McComas yesterday heard the argu-ments in the case of the National Investmen Society against Postmaster Sherwood, who, on the 23d ultimo, refused the use of the mails to the society on the grounds that the society was in the nature of a lottery scheme. The cour withheld its decision in the case.

A Judgment for Letter Carriers. The Court of Claims yesterday found judg-ments in favor of 106 letter carriers in Brooklyn for time served in excess of eight hours a day, fifteen in Philadelphia, and seven in New York city.

Mr. Strobel, the newly-appointed minister Equador, yesterday paid his farewell visit to the State Department, and having received his in structions, will start for his post Wednesday.

Miss Tretler's May Ball. May ball at the National Rifles' armory next Thursday evening.

Notes from Senate and House.

The resignation of Barnes Compton, of Maryland, who becomes naval officer of the port of Battimore, was laid before the House by Speaker Crisp yesterday.

Senator Squire yesterday presented petitions from several G. A. R. posts of Washington state, praying for recognition of Lincoln's birthday as a national holiday.

Representatives Bland and Tarsney have gone to Missouri to attend the Democratic state convention there to-day. Mr. Tarsney will act as temporary chairman.

the passage of any frain carrying and carrying States mail.

Deputy Surgeons Gen. C. R. Greenleaf and J. Middleton and Assistant Surgeon Kneedle have been detailed to represent the army at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association at San Francisco June 5.

cintion at San Francisco June 5.

Mr. Dalzell (Republican, Pennsylvania) called up House 15II authorizing the Braidock and Homestead Bridge Company to bridge the Mongraheia river at Homestead, Pa., yesterday, and it was passed without objection.

A bill to regulate enlistments in the army, repeals the law limiting the service of privates to ten years, and restricts enlistments to citizens of the United States who can read and write, was passed by the Senate yesterday.

Two bills one to pension the widow of Rear Two bills one to pension the widow of Rear

Representative Powers, of Vermont, has introduced in the House the bill agreed on by commenter for the roorganization committee of the Unior Pacific Railway Company for the readjustment of the debt of that company to the United States. The provisions of the bill have already been made public.

Representative Bartholdt (Rep. Mo.) yesterday introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the ruler and limitations formulated for the administration and enforcement of all immigration laws on the statute books, and it was referred to the Committee on Immigration, of which he is a member.

DISCUSSION ON THE TARIFF

Senate Gets in a Pew More Amendments with Great Effort.

REPUBLICANS IN JESTING MOOD

Six Minor Paragraphs Disposed of in Seven

Tedious Hours-Time-Killing Continued by the Minority, While Democrats Do the Listening-Harris Sarcastic Again.

The Senate debate on the tariff dragged wearily on yesterday, the Republicans nagging and harassing the majority and balking progress at every step. Only six paragraph of the second section of the bill, those relating to alumina, alum and its products, ammonia and its products, bone char, borax, amphor, and chalk, were disposed of as a esult of seven hours' work.

The Senate is now on page 3, paragraph 11, of the second section. There are 231 pages, 690 paragraphs, in the second section, and 105 sections in the bill. A glance at this will show the progress made, as the Senate entered upon the seventh week of the debate yestered upon the seventh week of the debate yes-terday. About twenty-five amendments were offered by the Republicans to the six items upon which the rates were fixed, and de-bated with a persistency which exasperated the Democrats beyond measure. The latter kept their temper fairly well, however, and refused to be drawn into controversy. The only feature of the day's proceedings were Mr. Pintt's observations on the alleged sur-render of the Democrats to the sugar trust. An attempt by Mr. Allison to restore bine An attempt by Mrl Allison to restore blue vitriol and copperas to the dutiable list was

lefeated.

The day began with the discussion of Mr Aldrich's amendment to the Jones amend-ment, to change the duty on alumina from 30 per cent, ad valorem to a specific duty of four-tenths of a cent, while Mr. Aldrich proposed

sensity that is a sense of the lists and came out in defense of the amendment, the latter joking at the expense of the Demothe latter joking at the expense of the Lemo-crats. Senator Butler expressed his appre-ciation of the dazzling sorties of Senators Hale, Aldrich, and Chandler, but suggested that their object was to kill time. "It is better to kill time than to kill industries," said Senator Chandler, and all the Republi-

cans laughed.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) then announced a permanent pair with Mr. Mills (Dem., Texas), on the Jones amendments.

"On all amendments increasing rates," said Mr. Gallinger, "the Senator from Texas would vote against, while he would vote in fewer of them."

favor of them."

Mr. Aldrich rang another change. This time his proposal was five-tenths.

Senator Higgings then criticised Senator Butler's remarks at length, and Senator Aldrich spoke on his amendment. Mr. Palmer followed and got into a skirmish with Aldrich. "What would you favor," said the Rhode

"What would you favor," said the Rhode Island Senator.

"A revenue duty; if I am obliged to yield more, I do so from necessity."

"What do you mean by necessity?"

We are pressed," responded Mr. Palmer, "by the scourge of the McKinley bill. I must yield to anything if it but reduces the iniquities of that measure."

Mr. Aldrich's amendment was laid on the table 29-14.

Mr. Aldrien's amendment was had on the table, 29-14.

Then Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, arose. He began a sensation attack on the Democratic submission to Senators who forced concessions speaking in particular on the sugar tax. It was found, he said, by those who insisted upon a duty on sugar that the bill could not be passed unless the sugar trust: was taken care of. The iron ore and coal interests had not been as powerful as the sugar trust, they did not have the negative votes behind them, but they too, had had sufficient backing to secure a duty of forty cents per ton each. The "conservatives" had played the part of stand and deliver brigands.

"The duty proposed in this bill," said Mr.

deliver brigands.

"The duty proposed in this bill," said Mr.
Harris, interrupting the Connecticut
Senator, "is a reduction on refined sugar in
the McKinley bill from one-half to one-eighth

torted Mr. Platt decisively.
"Then all the sugar exports in this country," said Mr. Harris, "are all wide of the

"Oh," said Mr. Flatt, "there is not a speculator, a stock jobber, or a man in the sugar trust in New York, or a Senator on this floor who demanded this sugar schedule, who does not understand what it means for the trust. This schedule gives the trust a duty of at least three-eighths of a cent, sometimes fluctuating as high as half a cent. He appealed the trust and the present the senator of the senator of

to Mr. Allison for his opinion as to the pro-tection afforded by the sugar schedule as finally framed.

Mr. Allison said that the ad valorem pro-

Mr. Allison said that the advalorem provision in the bill, in view of the great difference between the value of raw and refined sugar, certainly would afford a protection of three-tenths of a cent before the differential of one-eighth of a cent was reached.

Mr. Vest called attention to the fact that the McKinley law gave the raw material free to refiners and then gave the latter a protective duty of one-half of a cent per pound.

Mr. Allison insisted, however, that the great difference in the price of raw and refined sugar gave the refiner the benefit of at least three-tenths of a cent under a 40 per cent, ad valorem duty before the one-eighth was imposed at all. The discussion of the sugar schedule was adroitly diverted by Senator Vest into a debate about American wages.

Mr. Galifager, the Republican reading clerk of the Senate, then got to work. This time it was newspaper editorials, and not other Senators' or searches however.

was newspaper editorials, and not other Sen-ntors' speeches, however.

At the conclusion of Mr. Gallinger's re-marks the Jones amendment, fixing the duty on alum at four-tenths of a cent, was agreed to without division, as was the next Jones amendment, fixing the duty on carbonate of

to without division, as was the next Jones amendment, fixing the duty on carbonate of ammonia at 10 per cent, muriate of, or sul ammonia at 20 per cent, muriate of, or sul ammonia at 20 per cent, muriate of, or sul ammonia at 20 per cent, muriate of, or sul ammonia at 20 per cent.

The next amendment, fixing the duty on bone char suitable for decolorizing sugars at 20 per cent, was agreed to without a rell-call.

Mr. Allison offered an amendment to transfer bine vitriol (sulphate of copper) from the free list and make it dutiable at 1 cent per pound, but it was rejected.

Mr. Morrill's amendment met the same fate, and the Jones amendment was then agreed to. Mr. Jones offered an amendment to transfer refined camphor from the free list to the duitable list at 10 per cent, ad valorem.

Mr. Aldrich moved to substitute 4 cents per pound, the present duty.

Mr. Aldrich's substitute so as to make it 3½ cents. This was also defeated, and the Jones amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Aldrich offered an amendment to the next paragraph to substitute 1 cent per pound on chalk and its preparations for the duty of 20 per cent, in the bill. The latter was the rate fixed in the House bill. No modification was made in the different drafts of the Senate bill, and Mr. Hale suggested that Mr. Aldrich's amendment was defeated. It was then ten minutes of 6 o'clock, and Mr. Allison suggested that the Senate sit an hour longer to-night.

Mr. Harris, who had charge of the bill, arose and with cutting sarcasm rejected both suggestions. "In view of the fact," said he,

Mr. Harris, who had charge of the bill, arose and with cutting sarcasm rejected both suggestions. "In view of the fact," said he, with the trip-hammer deliberation so characteristic to him; "in view of the fact that the Senate has only consumed one hour in the discussion of this article upon which the eyes of the republic are fixed with such intense interest—the article of chalk—I think the United States Senate should take a rest, and I move the Senate adjourn."

Accordingly at 5.55 the Senate adjourned

ANTI-BRIGGS IN SENTIMENT.

The Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Presbyterian Church to Convene To-Day. Sanatoga, N.Y., May 14.—The general assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the North opens here to-morrow and will continue for four days. It will be the eighteenth annual meeting, and unlike the Albany synod two years ago, at which the Briggs element was in years ago, at which the Briggs element was in the scendency, this convention will be anti-Briggs in the ratio of about four to one.

The lines in the convention will be nearly all drawn on this issue, and a test of the strength of the factions will be made when a moderator is elected on Thursday. The candidates will be Arthur J. Brown, D. D., of Portland, Ore., for the Briggs side; Henry C. Minton, D. D., San Francisco; Samuel Muchmore, D. D., of Philadelphia; Col. John J. McCook, of New York city, and James Gardner, D. D., of Gloversville, N. Y., for the anti-Briggs men.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Boy Killed and Many Others Badly Injured-A Bad Rail the Cause.

Oswego, N. Y., May 14.-An accident caused by an insecure rail occurred this afternoon to a passenger train on the Lehigh Valley railroad. The train, while running at a regular speed, went down an embankment. There were thirty passengers in the day There were thirty passengers in the day coach. Willie Mahan, aged 10, was killed outright, and his mother was injured. The other casualities were as follows:

E. H. CONGEN, president of the Graton Bridge Company, was injured about the face and head.

A. Baker, of Binghamton, badly bruised.
A. Baker, of Fairhaven, scalp wound.
C. L. Price, of Woburn, right hand in-ANDREW CAMPBELL, of Groton, face

J. R. Williams, of De Ruyter, head and back injured.

T. E. Thompson, of Cortland, head cut.
Mr. Charles H. Grommons, of Newark
Valley, head and side badly bruised.
Charles Cartwhight, baggage-master,
Owego, back hurt.
L. Waldo, of Berkenshire, face and arms

J. L. Rogers, of Binghamton, face and

Boss McKane's Appeal Denied. The appeal of John Y. McKane to the Unite States Supreme Court was decided against Mcopinion. McKane in his appeal contended that opinion. McKane in his appeal contended that he should have been allowed to go out on bail pending the appeal, as the Constitution meant to confer that right in all but capital cases.

The justice held that the matter of bail in such a case was entirely within the matter of the jurisdiction of the state court. Also that the warden of Sing Sing had no right to return McKane to the sheriff of New York pending the appeal, as the appeal had no effect upon his imprisonment in Sing Sing. McKane was overruled at every point without a dissenting opinion.

The South Carolina Reorganization. The proposed South Carolina reorganization plan provides that on 216 miles of road there are wiped out completely \$7.816,100 of Junior securities, comprising \$2,535,000 incomes, \$1,130,000 sec-ouds, and \$4,305,190 stock. The present reorgan-ization is entirely in the interest of the first mortgage bondholders, who bought in the road for \$1,000,000. The reorganization permits only the firsts to participate. The rumor is again re-vived that the present purchase of the road is really in the interest of the Louisville and Nash-ville. ties, comprising \$2,538,000 incomes, \$1,130,000 sec

Senator Davis yesterday gave notice of an taliatory duties upon silks, velvets, plushes, and lanatory duties upon size, vervets, plushes, and laces, and all manufactures of these articles, and also upon dice, draughts, chessmen, billiard goods, toys, brandy, and other spirits manufactured from grain, champagne and still wines against countries imposing discriminating or prohibitory duties upon grain or its products or other agricultural products exported from the United States.

Capt Sampson, chief of ordnance; Prof. Alger, and Lieut. Ackerman, composing the board designated by Secretary Herbert to investigate the charges relative to frauds in the armor plates left Washington yesterday for Bethle-hem. Pa. They will there witness an acceptance test of armor plate to-day and proceed to Home-stead to resume their inquiries, with the expec-tation of returning to Washington by the end of the west.

At an annual meeting of the United States Horse and Cattle Food Company, held at their office, Alexandria, Va., the following directors and officers were elected for the ensuing year and omeers were elected for the ensuing year.

A. S. Johnson, president; J. B. Otterback, vice president; P. H. Mattingly, secretary; E. J. Brown, general manager; Francis Miller, treasurer; A. Laupp, and William Garner. The books showed a presperous condition. After the meeting a banquet was held at Fleischman's hotel.

Countryman and Cable Cars. J. H. Hill, city constable of Danville, Va., met with a serious accident while on a visit to this city yesterday. About 5 o'clock in the evening

city resterinay. About a clock in the evening he started to board a Pennsylvania avenue cable car near Thirtsenth street and was thrown to the ground. His left ankle was fractured by the fall, and he was taken to the Emergency hospital in a police ambulance.

Postmaster Dayton Resigns.

Postmaster Dayton of New York city, will not Postmaster Dayton, of New York city, will no occupy a seat at the constitutional convention in New York. He has sent a letter to Postmaster

General Bissell, amounting his resignation as a delegate to the convention. The action is taken in order to avoid possible violation of the laws against Federal office-holders being also state functionaries. Mackay Gets a Big Judgment. The Court of Claims yesterday granted a judg ment of \$123,625 in favor of the executor of the es tate of Donald Mackay, contractor, for extras

enhanced cost of labor caused by the delays of the government, etc., in the construction in 1865 of the light draft monitor Nanset. Turkish Minister III. Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish minister, has been seriously ill with pneumonia, and last

week his friends became much alarmed over his condition. He is now, however, reported out of At the District Buildings

At the District Buildings.

R. G. Harnes requests the Commissioners to compel the Eckington and Soldiers' Home ratiway to put on more cars.

In a communication to Senator Blackburn the Commissioners decline to reinstate John H. McGrann to the police force.

The Commissioners recommend immediate enactment of House bill 7033, "relating to section 3 of act approved August 13, 1850, making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the government, etc."

George E. Mattingty, of 475 F street southwest, protests against the licensing of the barroom

George E. Mattingly, of 475 F street southwest, protests against the licensing of the barroom No. 600 Four-and-anilf street, on the ground that the barroom is within 400 feet of a church. The Commissioners have made an amendment to the building regulations which requires that hereafter private stables shall not be built within twenty-five leet of a private residence.

The Commissioners recommend to Congress that no further amendments be added to Senate bill 1896, "to provide for the payment of the 8 percentum greenback certificates of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes."

Wright & Stockett, real estate dealers, have offered the Commissioners lot 4, on the northeast corner of Sixteenth street and Georgia avenue southeast, for a site for the contagious hospital. The lot contains 15,010 square feet and 86,045 is asked for it.

Building permits were issued yesterday as fol-

DISCUSSED BY REPUBLICANS

A Long Caucus Held at Senator Sherman's Home.

TARIFF BILL TO BE BEATEN

The Statement Made That Seven Democratic Senators Will Vote with Them-Silver Mon Will Not Filibuster-Changes Among Committeemen.

The Republican members of the Senate were in caucus at Senator Sherman's house last night from 8 o'clock until 11.50. The caucus partook more of the nature of an informal conference than a business meeting, and while it was called with the purpose of arriving at a conclusion as to the method to be pursued by the Republican party in the Senate, it closed without eliciting anything in the way of a party declaration. There was no vote on any proposition whatever, and the proceedings consisted, in a

large measure, of speeches.

There were about twenty-five of the thirty-seven Republican Senators present, and every one of them had something to say in the course of the evening. There was a great divergence of views. Indeed, the accounts of the meeting agree that while there were probably twenty speeches, most of them of course brief, no two of them were on the same lines or advised the same manner of proceeding.

There was no agreement, except upon the one point that the bill should be beaten if possible. On general lines the greatest divergence of opinion was on the ability of the Republicans to beat the bill at all, and while there was no formal division which would large measure, of speeches,

there was no formal division which would permit of a counting the caucus appeared to be about evenly divided in sentiment upon

there was no formal division which would permit of a counting the cancus appeared to be about evenly divided in sentiment upon this question.

A statement that eastern Senators were favorable to the continuation of the opposition on the lines which are now being observed, and that western Senators were opposed to any effort to secure a delay for delay's sake would be in a general way correct, but there were exceptions on both sides. Senators Abirich, Chandler, Frye and others contended that the bill could be defeated, and said that all this was necessary to demonstrate the correctness of this assertion was to give the Democratis time to widen the breach which they asserted now exists. Some of them declared that four or five Democratic votes could be counted on as opposed to the bill, while one of those present went so far as to say that he was assured of the opposition of at least seven Democratic Senators. No names of Democratic Senators. No names of Democratic Senators were given, however. The opposition element contended that there was no positive assurance of any Democratic support in opposition to the bill, and that the only means of testing the truth of the rumors of Democratic disaffection was to let the voting go on.

There was much talk as to the general demerits and inconsistencies of the bill, and some of the silver Republican Senators did not fail to call attention to the lack of sympathy which had been displayed on the part of Republican Senators when the silver repeal bill was before the Senate inst Fall, and to intimate that they had no desire to heap coals of fire on the heads of that element in the party at this time by doing kindness in return for what they termed inconsiderateness. They agreed in the main with their Republican colleagues as to the inadvisability of passing the bill, but declared they would not filiouster, especially in view of the strong probability of the passage of the bill despite opposition that might be made to it.

The more radical opponents of the bill rented that they

the bill despite opposition that might be made to it.

The more radical opponents of the bill replied that they had no desire to or intention of fillbustering, but asserted that the bill was one which could be opposed by legitimate methods for a long time.

There was also an exchange of views on the policy of liepublicans voting for the Democratic amendments to the bill, but the only agreement reached upon this point as upon the other was to allow for the present individual Republican Senators to act in accordance with their own inclinations.

Some of the Senators expressed the opinion

at the close of the conference that an meeting of the party in the Senate would be held at an early day.

The caucus assigned Senator Patton to po-sitions on the Committees on Agriculture, Claims, Railroads, and Indian Affairs. Sena-

trams, hadroads, and inglan Andris. Sena-tor McMillan will resign from the Committee on Agriculture and will take the place on Na-vai Affairs made vacant by Senator Stock-bridge's death. Senator Davis will retire from the Committee on Claims.

RICHMOND, Va., May 14 - William M. Thornton hairman of the faculty of the University of, Virginia, denies the reports that the faculty has adopted a resolution admitting women to the University.

Senator Caffrey Elected. BATON ROUGE, La., May 14,-The general assembly this afternoon elected Senator Don Caffrey for the long term as United States Senator, beginning March 5, 1895. ---Dink Wilson Done For.

derer of Detective James Harvey, of Syracuse, was electrocuted at Auburn prison at 1248 to-day. ---Johnston Seems to Have It. ATLANTA, Ga., May 14.-Corrected returns from Alabama give Johnston 284, Oates doubtful 117. Necessary to nominate, 253.

Denths of Yesterday. VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., May 14.—Dr. H. A. Tucker died here at 2 p.m. He was a prominent citizen of Brooklyn and a trustee of Dr. Tal-mage's church.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 14.—The governor has signed the compulsory education bills. No Compromise for the Miners, CLEVELAND, May 14.—The afternoon session o the miners' convention was an executive one, and was held behind closed doors. So far as could be ascertained the meeting was entirely assumentous in every respect. President John

and was held behind closed Goors. So far as could be ascertained the meeting was entirely harmonious in every respect. President John McBride, when asked by a representative of the Associated Press as to the probability of the compromise said: "I know there has been some talk in the newspapers about a compromise, but it has all come from the others. So far as the miners are concerned they are a unit in agreeing that nothing less than the scale demanded shall be accepted."

OWENSBORO, Ky., May 14.—At a meeting of miners held at McHenry mines, it was decided that all the miners working at the Brakesboro, Bevier, Central City, McHenry, Taylor Williams, Echols, Mercar, Hillsdale, and Powderly's mines in the district would go on a strike to-day. There are about 1.200 or 1.500 men in the strike, and it will seriously affect the coal supply here.

UNDNYROWN, Pa., May 14.—The coke strikers are showing a more lawless spirit in this end of the region to-day than ever before. At Percy the strikers assembled and drove the men from work. At Fairchance a workman was taken out by the strikers assembled and drove the men from work. At Fairchance a workman was taken out by the strikers assembled and drove the men from work. At Fairchance a workman was taken out by the strikers assembled and drove the men from work at Fairchance a workman was taken out by the strikers assembled and all the windows broken with stones.

ALTOONA, Pa., May 14.—The strike situation in Blair and Cambria counties remains un-

with stones.

Altrooxa, Pa., May 14.—The strike situation in Blair and Cambria counties remains unchanged. All the mines are closed except the mill mine in Johnstown. Neither the operators nor the miners have any idea when the strike will end. The miners are quiet and hopeful.

plant, employing 800 men.

Manchester, N. H., May 14,—Most of the plumbers and gastitiers in the city, who have been out on a strike since May 1, returned to work today, their employers having signed the agreement asked for by the strikers. The firms which have not signed are expected to give in hefers to morrow.